their mis ake and at last were glad enough to stop i. The Santo Domingo message had a similar effect in the Senate, and the session closes with the Republican party generally united and harmonious, with many of the points of difference settled. The legisla-tion of the session, although amounting to about 40 bills, is nearly all comprised in the Ku-Klux bill and the De-ficiency Appropriation bill, the others being mostly of a

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE CALLED. Washington, April 20.—The President has issue

the following proclamation: Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, to receive and set upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive,

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at 12 o'clock on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington the 26th of April, in the year of our Lord 1871 and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT. By the President: Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. SENATE... WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871.

Messrs. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) and Davis (Dem., Ky.) were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that, unless he had some further communication to make, Congress was now ready to adjourn.

tion to make, Congress was now ready to adjourn.
On motion of Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.), all bills on the
table, petitions, &c., were ordered to be referred to their
appropriate Committees.

Mr. WEST introduced a bill to incorporate the Louisigna, Kansas and New-Mexico Railroad Company. Referred.

At 12:20 the Senate went into Executive session, and at
20 clock the doors were reopened, when the Committee
to wait on the President reported that he had no further
communication to make. The President pro tem. (Mr.
ANTHONY) then declared the First Session of the XL11d
Congress adjourned sine die.

The House met at 101 o'clock and received message from the Senate announcing its agreement to the Conference report on the Ku-Klux bill, and the pas-sage of the concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day.

at ro'clock to-day.

The House then proceeded to consider the Conference report on the Ku-Klux bill, and Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.), who presented the report, proceeded to explain and advocate it, the members gathering around him to hear his report.

vocate it, the members gathering around him to hear his remarks.

At the conclusion of Mr. Poland's remarks,
Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) remarked that he presumed that the section submitted for Mr. Sherman's amendment did not mean anything.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.)—Of course it does not, and was not designed to.
Mr. COX—Go on with your music. [Laughter.]
Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) thought it was quite unfair to the true effect and scope of the substitute to say of it that it did not mean anything; and was not designed to mean anything; and proceeded to explain with some particularity the provisions and effect of the substitute. He thought there, was much virtue in it, and that it would be a beneficent and restraining element in the bill.

the bill.

Mr. WHITTHORNE (Dem., Tenn.), the minority member of the Conference Committee, said he had not signed the report, particularly on account of its retaining the section for a test cath to jurors—a measure which the Democratic side of the House regarded with more horothan it even did the Sherman amendment. He appealed to the House to pause before it sent such a message to the people of the South, and not to irritate and provoke them pages. to the House to pause before it sent such a message to the people of the South, and not to irritate and provoke liben piore.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) expressed the opinion that there did not exist in the country any such condition of things his would justify the enactment of the boil, either in its original form or in its modified form. There was no intelligent popular sentingent in the country that departed or justified such a law. It was a remarkable fact that olic half the fairtreyers of the country that departed on the hold the fairtreyers of the country condemned and denounced such legislation. He lavited attention to the latest expression of one of the most segacions, able, and honorable organs of the Republican party in the country, The Chicago Tribune. [Loud and decrisive laughter on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. Kerr sud he would wait for the gentlemen to conclude their laughter. He was entirely willing that they should enjoy their loke; it was a very good thing, and, in order to aid their enjoyment, he would ask the Clerk to read the article from The Chicago Tribune of last Thursday, entitled, "Shall the Sword Supersede the Laws!" The article having been read, Mr. Kerr said that he commended it to the careful and prayerful consideration of the gentlemen on the other said of the House, who had been so very merry at the idea of The Chicago Tribune being a leading organ of the Republican party. Whether it was or not, he believed that the day would very soon come when the gentlemen on that side of the House, who had been so that they had not followed the wise counsels given them by that paper.

Mr. EECK opposed the report. He regarded it and the other conference report as only intensifying what the Senate had determined to do. There had been only 12 votes cast in the House against the repeal of the House organity. It was an absolute unconditional surrender of the only thing in the bill that rendered it tolerable. The Sherman nimendment would never have burt anythody, but the bill in its present fo

without it the bill would not have passed the House or ginally. It was an absolute unconditional surrender of the only thing in the bill that rendered it tolerable. The sherman amendment would never have burt anyhody, but the bill in its present form excliniced from the jury box the Attorney-General of the United States, and excluded men of high position in the South who had joined the Republican party. Gen. Longstreet could not sit on a jury, though he could shid the highest office in the land. No man, Radical or Democrat, who ever fed a Confederate soldier could sit on a jury.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) denied that the law as to jurers' oaths was properly subject to the construction which Mr. Beck gave it. It was not enough that persons had fed or clothed Confederate soldiers; it was necessary to show that it was done for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion. It was an act of rebellion, not an set of charity, that would keep them out of the jury-box. He ridiculed the constitutional objections made yesterday to the Sherman amendment, and said he had known men who had mistaken dyspepsia for conscience, and men who had mistaken their doubts and qualms for constitutional law. He looked upon the substitute for the Sherman amendment as utterly fruitless and useless—a new illusion, a delusion. The effect of it would be as absurd as to bring a suit against the 300 foxes with firebrands itself to their tails as a remedy for burning the corn. As far as he knew, they were the original Ku-Klux. (Laughter.) There was not a man who believed that there ever would be a verdict under it. The object was merely to throw dust in the eyes of the people; but, after all, he should go for it just as he often had to go for deficiency bills, because they had to be passed. He would, therefore, take this bill with the lond can onere.

Mr. GARFIELD—Be was a very Satura-ine gentleman. Laughter.] The gentleman from Massachusetts had a child of his own which he wished to get horn into life, er to get it a home in the Congress of the United St

The motion was opposed by Messrs. DAWES and others, as proposing to establish a dangerous proceedent, Mr. Foster not having any credentials to present, and it was negatived.

The Senate concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day was passed. Also the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Counnittee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress is ready to adjourn. Messrs. Dawes, Maynard, and Elywere appointed such Committee on the part of the House. Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) asked leave to offer a joint presolution asserting the power of the House to make or withhold appropriations to carry out treaties requiring appropriations of money.

Messrs. BINGHAM and MAYNARD objected.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution. Agreed to, without the Yeas and Nays. Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) asked manimous consent to make a personal explanation of 15 minutes.

Mr. ARCHICR (Dem., Ky.) objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules in order that he might make the personal explanation. Agreed to—Yeas, 18; Nays, 23.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to address the House in reference to the seene which took place in the Senate between himself and Senator Davis of Kentucky. Assuming Mr. Davis's own description of the occurrence to be free, Mr. Butler submitted to the candid judgment of the House and of all just men, which of the two had in the night played the part of the blackguard. Mr. Davis was skielded from responsibility for what he said by his secand by his Senatorial toga; and, thus shielded and protected, he had injected the effuvia of his revenge and which the part of the blackguard. Mr. Davis was skielded from responsibility for what he said by his secand while the most high-toned manner of "chiyatry.

Mr. BUTLER cented having personally offensive to Mr. Davis.

Mr. BUTLER denied having given that pledge. He had nerely said that he would make no attack upon

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)—The Coroner should also be sent for.

Mr. BUTLER denied having given that pledge. He had merely said that he would make no attack upon him. He had for nearly mine years suffered from assaults and changes of having apprepriated to his own use small amounts of morely in Louislana, and now he would answer them once for all. He had captured property and levied assessments on the Rebeis of Louislana to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000, and he had charged himself with the ground on the books of the Department. Those books had been open for mine years, and even detraction had not said that he had not fally assounced for the general state of the form the committee did not require Gen. Butlet to produce his had not said that he had not fally assounced for the general had been submitted to the committee did not require Gen. Butlet to produce his had not spen for mine years, and even detraction had been submitted to the committee did not require Gen. Butlet to produce his had not spen for mine years, and even detraction had been submitted to the committee did not require Gen. Butlet to produce his had not open for mine years, and even detraction had been submitted to the committee did not require Gen. Butlet to produce his had converted a delice of the public meney to his own.

sion into the management of the National Asylums, he said it would have been supposed that the report of the Military Committee would have been a shield from calumny. But, aithough the report, requiring no lexistive action, was laid on the table by unsainmous consent in the House, yet the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth), on the last night of the session, without indicating the subject, obtained leave by consent to print remarks in The Globe. I was present and did not object, because it never occurred to me that any gentleman would take advantage of my consent to make a personal attack upon me in violation of the rules and privileges of the House. But in that I was mistaken. Weeks afterward a most virulent and abusive speech was printed in The Globe, as if made in the House, conveying to the country the impression that when delivered on this floor no reply cound be made to it. I have mo words of characterization of this proceeding. The statement of it will suggest the proper one to the mind of every honorable man. I have no reply to make to that speech. It is not in fact an atack upon me so far as the National Asylumis concerned, but a gross charge against the Military Committee of the late House, three gentlemen of which are now members of this body and know whether they acted negligently or corruptly in the discharge of their swon duty. If they did not so do, their report is the city of the subject of the swon duty. If they did not so do, their report is the city of the subject of the swon duty. If they did not so do, their report is the city of the subject of the swon duty. If they did not so do, their report is the city of the subject of the swon duty. If they did not so do, their report is the city of the subject of the subject of the swon duty. If they did not so do, their report is the city of the subject of the subject

in his own private bank in his own name, and with which he speculated.

Mr. BUTLER made the point of order that this was an attack upon him, instead of being a personal explanation. The SPEAKER—Will the geutleman from Massachusetts state the words to which he objects I and the Chair will rule on the question.

Mr. BUTLER—I should say pretty much all of it. Laughter.] When I am told that I have gorged myself with public money, I suppose that that does not require a point of order to be made.

The SPEAKER ruled that such language was out of order.

order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The member from Massachusetts
Altuded to my speech as published in *The Globe*, and I was
only recounting the points of it to show that it was not

only recommendary.

The SFEAKER said he had no doubt that the language of the gentleman from Illinois was unparliamentary, and so ruled without hesitation.

Mr. Farnworth was allowed, by a vote of the house, to proceed in order.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) remarked that it was not proper for a member to ask unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, and then make criminal charges against a member.

The SFEAKER said he entirely agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts.

a personal explanation, and then make criminal charges against a member.

The SPEAKER said he entirely agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that he also agreed with the geptleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) He went on to speak of the transaction for the saile of a piece of property at Hampton, Va., for a national asylam, the property having been owned by Mr. Butler, but having been transferred to him by his brother-in-law, Mr. Hildreth, to cover appearances. In conclusion he said that if that transaction and the testimony given by Mr. Butler before the Committee on Military Affairs last gysion were before any petit jury of the United States it would convict him (Butler) of embezziement and periury. (Laughter and great excitement.) That was all he had to say.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he held in his hand a report of the Military Committee made last session on that subject, and he would read the closing paragraph of it as an answer to all that advertised calcumy which might be put one of a says that the Committee was convinced that the funds of the Natloffal Asylup for Disabled Soldiers had been faithfully applied by the Board of Manacers, and that the squers indiagement of the several branches of the Asylum have been efficient. Also, that the Committee had come to the conclusion that the Treasurer, having accounted for all the funds of the Asylum have been efficient also the Asylum that ever came into his hands, was to be entirely expenerated from any charge or suspicion of misappropriation, neglect, or misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. BUTLER said in oncelusion that under that report he branded as false and caluminious everything that could be said against the attack of any man. He had no words for a characterization of that attack; gentlemen should judge of it for themselves, coming as it did under his (Butler's) lead. They could vindicate their own honor; he had not their honor in charge. Their report was a shield to him sgainst he attack of any man. He had

FARNSWORTH-Your brother-in-law swore that

with the statement. It was put into was one of the cheats in the statement. It was put into which one of the cheats in the statement. It was put into which we lent me, and the statement is a security for money where the lent me, and the child not be allowed with the did not lend you any money. [Laughter.] Mr. FARNSWORTH—Your brother in law was the did not lend you any money. [Laughter.] Mr. BUTDER—I cannot have any controversy with that man, whom it would not believe under outh. [Laughter] mr. Butterly to the witnesses who swore against a limit in the investigation, he said that one of the relativitying to find, to put a buil and controlled the length of the controlled the length of length of

use. He had deposited the monsy in his own name, but the Committee had come to the conclusion that he had a right so to deposit it, the only difference being that, if the money was lost, he would be personally responsible for it. There was no pretense or proof that he had misappropriated a dollar of the money.

At this point of the discussion the SPEAKER'S hammer descended, and he announced that the first session of the House of Representatives for the XLIId Congress was adjourned sine die.

THE KU-KLUX BILL. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following is the full text of the Ku-Klux bill, as finally passed by Con-

as Act to enforce the precisions of the XIVia Amendment to the Central and the continuous of the United States, and for other papers.

Bet itenated, de. That any person, custom or mange of any State, ordinance, causes to be subjected, any of the particular of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or mange of the State to the contrary not withstanding, by the constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or mange of the State to the contrary not withstanding, by the contrary of the States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or mange of the State to the contrary not withstanding, such proceeding to the Brail of States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedial persons in the United States in the difference of the states of April, 1866, entitled, "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in the difference of the states of April, 1866, entitled, "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in the difference of the Contrary of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States of the United States, or by force to scize, take, or possess any property of the United States of the United States, or to injure his property on acc

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or innaunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fall in or refuse protection of the people in such rights,—such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due caurse of justice under the same, it shall be hawful for the President, and it shall be his daty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State, or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in completity with, or shall commive at, the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shal

law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: And provided, also, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the Court, be in compileity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open Court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counseled, advised or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitleds. "An Act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts," approved June 17, 1862, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent, or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act, which such first mand person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such wrongful act shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued; and, if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person.

LAWS PASSED DURING THE SESSION. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following is a

list of the laws passed during the session just closed : An act to authorize the Commissioners to Revise the Statutes to print their reports.

An act to amend an act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, approved Aug. 10, 1846.

An act relating to the money paid into the Courts of the United States.

An act relating to the money paid into the courts of the United States.

An act to further regulate the publication of the specifications and drawings of the Patent-Office.

An act relating to condemned cannon for cemetery at San Francisco.

An act authorizing the President to nominate R. H. Lamson a Lieutenant in the United States Navy.

An act to reestablish the office of Surveyor at Eastport, Maine.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

An act authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to examine and report upon the Sutro Tunnel, in the State of Nevada.

An act granting a pension to Phebe Sofield, wit ow of Lewis Sofield.

the State of Newada.

An act to pay members of certain military organizations therein named.

An act to pay members of certain military organizations therein named.

An act in relation to the salary of Robert, t. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Muster J. Alpotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

An act for the relief of Robert Moin, a. So.

An act relating to the harbor at Edifialo, N. Y.

An act authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lyons Monument Association of Missouri certain condemned cannon.

An act to establish post rontes.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to place certain condemned cannon at the disposal of the Pennsylvania Military Legion of the City of Philadelphia.

An act to suthorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the ship William F. Storer.

An act for the restoration of Commander George A. Sievens, U. S. Navy, to the active from the retired list.

An act to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

An act to create a port of delivery at Potomac, Va., and for other purposes.

An act to reade to be Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad to re-locate a portion of the road.

An act to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad to re-locate a portion of the road.

An act to enable the Haughton and Ontonagon Railroad Company to make a re-survey of its road.

An act to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road.

An act for the relief of Anna M. Howard.

An act to enable the Atlantic and Facine Kanfolds Company to mortgage its road.

An act for the relief of Anna M. Howard.

An act to amend the act approved June 16, 1862, entitled an act providing for the election of jurors to serve in the several courts of the District of Columbia.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the U. S. Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., to the Trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College for educational nurroses.

educational purposes.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the year ending June 30, 1871, and for additional appropriations for the service of the year ending June 30, 1872, and for other numbers.

purposes.

An act to enforce the provisions of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Nicholas P. Trist, negotiator of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

An act to amend an act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes. Approved July 14, 1870.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to give Wiswell barracks to the Buelah Baptist Church.

An act for convening the next Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New-Mexico, and for other purposes.

An act to establish post-roads.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the joint resolutions of the

session:
Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to turn over certain property of the managers of the industrial Home School of the District of Columbia.
Joint resolution granting the right to erect a monument to Prof. Morse on a Government reservation.
Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to an International Congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline.
Joint resolution giving consent of Congress to Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to accept the title and regails of a Commander of the royal Norwegian Order of "St. Olaf," conferred upon him by the King of Sweden and Norway, Graud Master of said Order.
The following law was passed, but failed to receive the President's signature; it is not supposed, however, that

President's signature; it is not supposed, however, that An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the town of Arcata, in Humboldt County, Cal.

METROPOLITAN DOCKS AND PIERS.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS-SUPERINTEN DENT WESTERVELT'S REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT SINCE AUGUST, 1870.

The Dock Commissioners ordered, yesterday, that Pier No. 33, E. R., be rebuilt if the lessees, Lorillard & Co., agree to pay one-half the expense. Owing to a complaint of the Knickerbocker Ice Co., that a dumping-board of the Street Cleaning Association interfered with their landing ice upon Pier No. 21, N. R., Super intendent Westervelt was directed to provide other accommodations for the Association. The petition of the Liverpool and New-York Steamship Co., that the Dock Department pay for the dredging of the slip south of Pier No. 45, N. R., was denied; as was also that of the New-York and Charleston Steamship Co., that the slip between Piers Nos. 28 and 29, N. R., be dredged. The between Piers Nos. 28 and 29, N. R., be dredged. The proposal of E. Keteltas to pay one-half of the expense of repairing Pier No. 54, E. R., was agreed to, and the pier ordered to be rebuilt at a cost fiot to exceed \$9,500. The petition of James W. Brown, in behalf of the Street-Cleaning Association, asking that the Department dredge the sip in front of the Gansevoort-st. bulkhead, was granted; together with that of S. A. Frost, that the Department consent to pay one-half the expense of repairing Pier 19, East River. The Auditing Committee reported that on the 28th of February there was in the hands of Henry A. Smith, Treasurer, \$103,544 09; received for rents during March, \$14.757 49; interest, \$361 09; total receipts, \$118,625 67. During the same time the Treasurer paid out in checks, \$16.21 06; pay-rolls of laborers, \$19,928 74; salaries of Commissioners and elerical force, \$11,908 81; to J. J. Bradley, Chamberiain, in behalf of Sinking Fund Commissioners, \$14.757 49; total disbursements, \$23,108 10; on hand March 31, \$25,494 57.

A communication from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company stated that they had received numerous requests from citizens along the line of their road, that they would run a special train for those desiring to visit Central Park. The Company petitioned that the Department grant them the use of a pier upon the Hudson River, opposite Central Park, to which they could run a boat from Jersey City. The request was granted, and a pier at the foot of Seventy-nintiest, set apart for their use. A communication from the Board of Health was read, applying for the exclusive use of some pier upon the East River, from which those having contagious disease can be transported to the various hospitals. The pier at the foot of Twenty-fifth-st., directly south of Bellevue Hospital, was granted. The following report of superintendent Westervelt's, embodying the entire work done by the Dock Department up to the present date, was then read, and the Board adjourned: proposal of E. Keteltas to pay one-half of the expense of

Wiss their read, and the Board adjourned:

New York, April 20.

J. Grentille Kane. Secretary to the Board of Dock Commissioners.

Sint Please present the following statements to the Board of Dock Commissioners: The work of bodhing, rebuilding, and repairing the docks of the city was first commenced by the Department on the 15th of August let, and up to the present time, a period of about eight months, noarly 60 of them have been rebuilt and repaired and put in good condition. The following statement will show which of them have been repaired, to what extent, and what me piers have been built and are now building and repairing:

tion. The following statement with now which of which and are now building and repairing:

Extension of pier at 25th-st, about 150 feet; small pier and dumping board at 22h-st, small pier and dumping board at 22h-st, small pier and dumping board at 45th-st; small pier and dumping board at 45th-st, small pier and dumping board at 5th-st, small pier and dumping board at 5th-st, small pier 30, small pier 31, shout two-thinks new and rebuilt from low water; Pier 40, occundership repairs, new timbers and piants; Pier 41, rebuilt entirely from low water; Pier 43, small pier at 35th-st, nised and rebuilt form low water; pier 30, small pier at 5th-st, small pier at 5th-st, small pier at 5th-st, small pier at 5th-st, small pier at 15th-st, small pier at 5th-st, sma

Piers at 79th-st. and 155th-st., rebuilt from low water.

\*\*SWITH RIVERS.\*\*

Bulkheads repaired at Little Weat 12th-st. at foot of Gausevoort-st.,

Horatio-st., near 12th-st., and at Bethune-st.; Piers at 55th-st., 13ts-t-st.,

and 153th-st., small repairs: Pier at 15sh-st., 200 rect boungs to we rebuilding. Pier at 47th-st., extended about 200 feet boungs boards at 12ts-st. Pier, between Piers 97 and 88, and between Gausevoort-st. and Pier 57.

Allow me to express the belief that the above work has been done in a more substantial and workmanlike manner than anything that has come under my observation herefolfore on the docks belonging to the city, and I believe generally at a less cost.

Respectfully, Jacob A. Weffenvert, Sop't of Repairs and Supplies.

A MONTH'S WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID

SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trus tees of the Children's Ald Society was held last evening Wm. A. Booth, President, in the chair; C. L. Brace, Sec retary. The reports from the various lodging-houses schools and agents were received showing the work of the month. Two companies numbering 229 persons were sent to Missouri and Ohio, and 845 persons were provided with homes and employment. The daily average attend ance at the 26 industrial schools was 2,679. The nightly average attendance at the lodging-houses was 422. At the Newsboy's Lodging-House there were 165 iodgenes cach night, 4,937 lodgings and 5,121 meals were furnished during the month, and 56 boys were provided with employment.

during the month, and 56 boys were provided with employment.

At the Girl's Ledging-House, 34 girls were placed in homes and situations, 101 were taught to use sewing-machines; 2,169 meals and 1,015 lodgings were furnished, and the average nightly attendance was 35. The Eleventh Ward Lodging-House averaged 37 lodgers nightly; 1,030 lodgings and 1,032 meals were given, and 3 boys were provided with places. The Eighteenth-st. Lodging-House provided 9 boys with homes and employment, and furnished 3,040 lodgings and 3,451 meals; the nightly average attendance was 102. At the Rivington-st. Lodging-House, 4 boys were placed in homes, and the nightly average attendance was 84. During the month 2,532 lodgings and 3,466 meals were furnished.

The Western racer, Longfellow, it is rumored has recently been purchased of his breeder and owner, John Harper of Kentucky, for \$20,000. James D. McMann of this city (whose name is associated with the trotting mares Flora Temple and Lady Thorn, which he trained mares Flora Temple and Lady Thorn, which he trained and drove), and William Welch of Philadelphia, are the reported purchasers. Longfellow is by the imported thoroughbred stadion Leamington, out of Nanturah by Brawner's Eclipse (the dam of Extra, Express, &c.), and his performances as a three-year-old last season were of the most brilliant character. He is engaged in the Saratoga cup, and the Monmouth cup at Long Branch, in the former of which be will meet the Eastern "cracks," Kingdsher and Glenelg, and in the latter, Helmbold, Niagara, Prenkness, Judge Curtis, and others.

John Morrissev, at the meeting of the Metairie Jockey Club at New-Orieans, last week, purchased the four-year-old colt Defender, by John Morgan, dam Chebona by Herald, of William Jennings for 44,009. He entered him in the four-mile heat race, which was to have been run last Saturday, and in which he would have met Pligrino, Victory, Morgan, Scout, and Alaska, and backed him heavily. No intelligence has been received here of the result. Mr. Martin has accepted Judge Scott's challenge to trot his horse Cloudman, and will match his mare Lady Wells against him for any amounts.

HOME NEWS.

Naw-York, Hear, Ther. Bar, Wind,
April 20... 7 49° 29.30 M.E. April 20... 65° 29.78 W.S.W.
12 58° 29.78 E. P. 60° 29.28 W.S.W.
3 61° 29.89 E. 11 60° 29.22 E.
REMARKS. April 20, 1870—Thermometer at 7 s. m., 47°;
3 p. m., 59°; 11 p. m., 48°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Brevoort House—C. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, and Oleaf Stenersen, the Swedish Minister.
——New-York Hotel—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia and Caph. Macaulay of the steamship China. ——Albermarle Hotel—Commodore Alden, U. S. Navy. ——St. Nicholas Hotel—T. W. Park of Vermont, Col. R. S. Archer of Richmond, Col. F. B. Loomis of New-London, J. H. Devereaux of Cleveland, and A. P. Miller of The Toledo Blade. ——Astor House—The Hon. James Buffinton, M. C., Massachusetts; Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, Albany, and Rear-Admiral Schridge, U. S. Navy.

DEPARTURE.

Bishop Conroy left the city for Albany yesterday

A. S. Hatch of the firm of Fisk & Hatch

s building a new yacht. It is not intended for racing, and has not yet been named. Dr. Mohldenke of Zion's Church lectured last evening at Cooper Institute before an intelligent German audience on "German Education." The proceeds will go to the German relief fund.

The rumor that the young woman who personated Germania in the late jubilee procession has since died from the fatigue and exposure of that occasion, is authoritatively denied in a card published by her father, John Doebeler. A pretended officer of the Society for the

Prevention of Crucity to Animals is trying to levy black-mall on teamsters in this city. He may be identified by the absence of the shield which is worn by every authorized officer of the Society. About 100 boys ate a bountiful dinner last

evening at the Sixteenth Ward Lodging-House, No. 211 West Eighteenth-st. Addresses were subsequently made by Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Marshall, through whose liberality the entertainment had been given. BROOKLYN.

The Board of Superintendents of the Poor has dissolved, and organized as Commissioners of Charities, in accordance with the recent act of the State Legis-

The Mayor was served, yesterday, with an injunction in the matter of collecting the assessments for the repaying of Atlantic ave. from Henry-st. to the river with Belgian blocks.

Louis Paska and Rudolph Sherwood, captain and mate of the Prussian bark Rudolph, from Havana, were arraigned before Justice Walsh, yesterday, to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Patrick Ryan, Louis Morrel, and Paul Edwards, esamen of the vessel. The seamen say they were promised their pay on arriving at this port, but instead of receiving it they were beaten. They also say that they were in treated during the voyage, and compelled to eat lamp oil and crackers for food. The case was adjourned until Monday, the accused being admitted to bail.

HUNTER'S POINT .- As the Huntington 4:30 express train on the Long Island Railroad was leaving Hunter's Point yesterday, Wm. S. Bushmore of Philadelphia, in attempting to jump upon a car, was dangerously injured.

phia, in attempting to jump upon a car, was dangerlajured.

Jamaica.—The dwelling of Samuel Loth was
burned early yesterday, with its contents. The occupants
escaped with difficulty. Insured in the Glen Cove Insurance Company for \$1,000; loss about \$2,000. The fire
is supposed the work of an incendiary... The report that
Mr. Royal Bail had been authorized by the citizens of
this village to treat with the North Side and Flushing
Railroad on the basis of bonding the town for one-half
the expense of building a road from Jamaica to Winfield,
is without foundation. Before the town could be bonded
it would be necessary to have a vote of the citizens of
the town, also the sanction of the Supervisor, and the
Board of Trustees. No one individual can be delegated
with the power. The distance of the contemplated
branch road would be about five miles to build, which
would cost about \$150,000. There are enough public
spirited citizens in the town to build the road without
bonding.

Riverences.

RIVERRIEAD.—Edward Downs missed \$245 in currency from his dwelling on Monday last. Some boys, who feared punishment if discovered, confessed the their vesterday, and restored part of the money. They were locked up for examination. ASTORIA.—A barn belonging to the Off Works was burned yesterday. Loss, \$500.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

EASTCHESTER.—The Midland-ave. Commissioners have made a requisition upon Edward Martin. Supervisor of the town, for \$50,000 of the town's share of \$61,000, being the cost of erecting two stone bridges over the Bronx River, on the line of the avenue—one at West Mount Vernon, and the other a short distance below Bronxville station.

JERSEY CITY .- At the regular meeting of the Board of Finance and Taxation yesterday, communica-tions were presented from citizens of old Hudson City Board of Finance and Taxation yesterday, communications were presented from citizens of old Hudson City, charging the City Clerk and Treasurer of these cines with having perpetrated frauds in connection with tax sales of property. It is alleged that these officers had connived together and sold a considerable amount of property upon which the taxes had been already paid. The matter will be investigated by the Committee on Taxes and Assessments, to whom it was referred. The Union Bank sent a communication stating that they would offer no terms for the city deposits other than those offered to regular customers. Commissioner Gillette, from the Committee appointed to ascertain what could be done in the way of nexotiating 20-year bonds, reported that the Committee could dispose of \$1,250,000 in bonds, at 6 per cent. William B. Astor had taken \$50,000 at par. The acting Auditor reported that the present indebtedness of the city was about \$5,000,000, and that amounts uncollected were as follows: Old Jersey City, \$147,000; Hudson City, \$75,000; Bergen, \$473,000; the entire city, accumulated since consolidation, \$1,218,000. A new palace car, the "Central," was put on the 9:30 a. m. train to Philadelphia, by the New-Jersey Rallroad yesterday. It cost \$21,000. The Police Commissioners began last night the displacement of the officers of the old police force. C. W. Maham was elected Captain of the First, Abram Van Riper of the Second, J. C. Parker of the Third, and John Benson of the Fourth Precinct. Dr. J. D. Bird was elected Police Surgeon.

Hodden,—Professor Sillinan, of Yale College, gave, last evening, the fourth of the series of popular scientific leaves before the Stevens' Institute of Technology, on the "Atmosphere." The large hall of the Institute was densely crowded. Professor Barker of Yale will deliver the next two loctures of the screes, on the "Spectroscope."

PATERSON.—Efforts are making to organize the Wash-

the next two loctures of the series, on the "Spectroscope."

PATERSON.—Efforts are making to organize the Washington Market Company, with a capital of \$200,000. If is proposed to erect a two story building, with a front of 110 feet on Broadway, the same on Fair-st., and 200 feet front on Washington-st. The market is to contain 125 stalls, eight large stores, and two public halls, with supper and dressing-rooms attached. A new street will be opened on the east side of the market from Broadway to Washington-st.. A narrow gauge railway between this city and New-York is in prospect. It is said that the Company, which organized at Elizabeth April 15, will begin the construction immediately. The Grand Jury found 41 bills of Indictment this term. The Germans are making preparations for an extensive peace celebration in May... A committee from cash party of the Aldermen met on Wednesday night and proposed the terms of a compromise, which were reported by the committees to their respective parties hast evening. Both parties held caucuses to consider the matter, but there was no public meeting of the whole Board.

Newatk.—A special train left this city yesterday, on

was no public meeting of the whole Board.

NEWARK.—A special train left this city yesterday, on
the Newark and New-York Railroad, bearing a number of
the leading railway officers and directors of the New-Jersey Central Railway, on a tour of inspection as far as the
Lehigh conl-fields.—Several Lodges of Odd Fellows are
making arrangements to celebrate their anniversaries,
which occur during the present month. Protection
Lodge will celebrate not only its own anniversary, but
also that of the establishment of the Order in this

ELIZABETH.—The Common Council has refused to pass a resolution declining to lay any more wooden pavements, and has contracted for the further laying of the Siew payement.

BLOOMFIELD.—A new school-house is to be erected on the site of the present Central District School building, at a cost of \$28,000.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC. Henry Day lectured at the Workingmen's Free Reading-Room, in Greenwich-st., last evening, on "Our Country and How to Succeed." The American Church Union celebrated its

fifth anniversary at Zion Church yesterday morning. A full choral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Dix. with a fine choir from Trinity Church. The veterans of the 55th Regiment met last evening, at Excelsior Hall, No. 165 East Fourth-st.,

and organized a Benevolent Association, with Capt. H. Huck as President; C. Preias, Secretary, and F. A. Schil-Wm. Skiddy Wood, the well-known advocate of Temperance, who has been ill for some time, will seen deliver, in this city, a series of three lectures on "The Battle of Life," "The Bister of Mercy," and "Thomas Francis Meagher."

Four hundred and fifty children attended, yesterday afternoon, the annual reception given by the teacher of the Five Points Mission School, No. 61 Parkat. At the close of the exercises, which consisted of dialogues, recitations, and singing, certificates of good conduct were presented by Win. Jones, Assistant Super-intendent, and remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Shaffer.

The third day's session of the Knights of St. Crispin opened at Si a. m. yesterday, and adjourned at 5 in the afternoon. A large delegation was present— Wm. J. McLanghlin, Grand Sir Knight, presiding. The reading of the reports of the retiring officers, in progress yesterday, is to be succeeded by the annual nomination and election of officers.

Thirteen young ladies, attired in white, and wearing each a red rosebud, the badge of the junior class in Rutgers College, entertained their parents and friends at St. Paul's Referend Church in Fortisth-st.

yesterday afternoon. E-says, instrumental music, and yesterday afternoon. Essays, instrumental music, and singing were the features of the exhibition. The young intrepelled behind a collection of Spring flowers

and exotics, discussed the abstruse subjects of the day, or filled the house with pleasant harmonies. At the close of the exercises, Gen. Wisswell and the Hon. James Beekman presented some of the ladies with baskets and wreaths of flowers, and, in return, four young ladies, on behalf of the school, presented to Sammel F. B. Morse a rich floral testimental of their appreciation of his labors in behalf of science, art and letters, and his invention of the telestraph. Among those present were Prof. Commit of Brooklyn and Prof. North of Hamilton College.

HAPS AND MISHAPS. Adolph Neisey, age 40, died suddenly, last evening, while in the yard of No. 714 Rivington st.

Joseph Hendrick, employed in Singer's factory at Brooms and Mott-sta, was struck in the wrist, yesterday, by a piste ball fired by some unknown man through the open window.

Patrick Curry of No. 409 Second-ave, assaulted his wife, last seening, and broke her arm and hadly brulaed her head with sick of wood. She was taken to Bellevae Hospital and he to the nighteenth Preciact Station-House.

The Board of Police made the following transfers of sergeants resterday: Police and Van Hagen, from the Tweatieth to the First Preclact: George is fownes, First to Twenty-eighth; Thos. L. Heape, Twenty-eighth to Twenty-the Mary Fulmer, age 47, died, verterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from burns received by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in ber apartment at No. 10t Pittest. Summ Happy also died in Bellevue Hospital from burns received by her clothing taking fee at No. 10 Christians.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS are the best.

This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Halamotor's There is so purgative or catalance so mile and efficacions as Halamold's Grays Pills, causing neither names or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and careleasly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system, use Halamold's Kgstrager Sarsapanilla, the great Blood-Parines and they will insure new

WHY NOT get rid of that red, rough, and freckied complexion, when it can be so easily exchanged for transparent and marble purity by the use of Hagan's MacNotta Balm. See exercise are charming. Why not restore, save, and soften your hair, which is so certain to be done if you use LTOE'S CRLEBRATED KATHAIRON, the best

HAVE YOU SEEN IT ?- Not Barnum's Show not the new play; not the modern elephant, nor the ferre tiper, but KNOX's hall be added to gentlemen's HATS. It is the attraction of the season, and is drawing delighted crowds to KNOX's popular store, No. 112 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

If you would have New Life, New Blood, and Ronewed Vigor, use Halmbold's Graps Pills. Purify the Blood and beautify the Complexion by the use of Halmbold's Extract Sam-SAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Physimacentical, and are not equaled by any English or French preparation.

All powders and outward applications close up the pores of the skin, rendering it b rsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If on would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use Halmondo's GRAFE Pills and Halmondo's Sareaparilla, which beautifes the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, careleasly prepared by in-experienced persons—rended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calound, mercury, or other deleterious drugs.

REMOVAL.—Willard Harvey, dealer in imported and domestic Papers, Twines, Threads, and Cordage, from 300 Broads of to 42 Frankin st., New York.

Purge out the morbid Humors of the Blood by a date or two of AYER's Pills, and you will have cleared beads, as well as bodies. For a stylish and elegant HAT, go to Espex-

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